ge

me

op

in

P.

ry

ap.

for

in-

ald-

m:

alt .

ke

ad

ad

hat

y of

l of

new

set's

PRICES CURRENT.									
		Wilmington, Aug. 27.		Fayetteville,		Newbern, June 7.		Petereburg,	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.		and the same	The Party of the P	160	150	175		200
Apple,		28	30	33	57	40	50	34	75
Peach,	- '-	-		45	50	75	80	45	75
Racon,	lb.	7	10	7	10	6	7	6	8
Leeswax,		24	25	22	23	28	Ser.	20	25
Batter,		15	16	14	20	18	25	12	25
Coffee, 4 -		14	15	14	17	19		124	17
Corn.	- bush	. 50		35	40	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	9		81	91	8	9	9	10
Candles, mould,		15	16	16	100	15	Mari A	14	17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush			75	18-19	70	80	Marco	E 100 100
Meur	bbl.	900		400	425	600	700	500	700
Eathers,	lb.	-		25	. 28	35	40	To be the	
G. Holland,	gall	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,		37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
fron,	ton.	-		-	-		-	11000	12000
Lard	1b.	9	10	8	10	7	8	6	7
Lime,	- cask	150	175	200	250		_	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35	37	35	4	29	30	374	
vails, Cut, assorted, -	- keg.			9		_		- 1	8
Oats	bush	1		20	2	2. 4			
Powder, American, -	keg.	_		500	800			550.	650
Sum, Jamaica,	gall		130	125	150	90	100	150	200
West India,		- 80	100	70	8	85	90	100	150
New England, -		40	.42	40		4)	45	42	45
Rice.	· - cwt	2001	300	350	000	3 0	325	400	500
Shot,				1000	1		020	825	3.0
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	_		75		65		75	
Turk's Island,		40	45	75		55			
Sugar, Brown,	cwt	800	1000	850	1150	00	1000	800-	1800
Loaf,				19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Ganpo			-	150	175			125	150
Hyson				120					_
Young Hyson,			-	1	_	4		100	125
Tobacco,	cw	400	42.	250	27.5			250	700
Tallow,	Ib.			8	2.0	10		230	- 100
Wheat,	- bus		-	60	65	10	-to-	85	90
	gail		20		03			30	33
Whiskey, Wine, Madeira,	gan	1		250	400	300	375	250	500
				125	150	125		1 230	300
Teneriffe,			_	160	225	200		1	_
Short y,				200	380	300	230	1	
Port,				-00	200	1 45	-		

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT. AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Malaga, · · · ·

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the pub-

guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state upon busines relative to the paper All letters must be post-paid.

NEW BOOKS, &c. ATHANIEL J. PALMER has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, opposite the Post Office, a new and additional supply of Books and Stationary, many of which have never before been offered for sale in this place. Among the supply are the following: St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, Walter Scott's last novel, Dun Allan, Irving's Life of Christopher Columbus, a new work, in 3 vols.

ork, in 3 vols.

Henry's Exposition of the New Testament,
new and valuable work, in 2 vols.

Hume's History of England, with Bisset's and Smollet's continuations, 9 vols

Blue Stocking Hall, a new novel, The American Chesterfield, a valuable work Heber's Travels, 2 vols.

Heber's Travels, 2 vols.
Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott,
Virginia House Wife,
Religious Discourses, by Walter Scott,
Spark's Life of Ledyard,
Bichat on Life and Death,
Family Bibles,
The Devil on two Sticks,
Back's The Action Life,

Buck's Theological Dictionary, History of Man, a new work, in 2 vols. Dewees on Females,

Dewees on Females, besides many others too tedious to mention. Also, New Music for the Piano, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men and Boards, Paint Boxes, Drawing Paper, Writing, Letter, Printing and Hatter's Paper, and almost every article in the stationary line; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Additional supplies shortly expected. August 12.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Dr B O'Fair-hill in favor of the subscriber, with William P. Claney as security, for seventeen dollars forty-five cents, with a credit of two dollars seventy-five cents. All persons are therefive hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said Dr. O'Fairhill from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

William Cabe.

August 19.

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT. DELIVERED at the mill of illiam Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH for FLAX SEED. J. Webb.

75 125 -

June 24.

State of North- arolina, Wake County. Superior Court of Law-Spring

Term, 1828. Washington Price Petition for Divorce. Susannah Price.

appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is, not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three mouths in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the rhillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the Court, the design of the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plan-iff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confes-so against her will be entered, and the cause

heard ex parte. R. Hinton, Clerk. Teste Price adv. \$7 00 35-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sad-dlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superi-or, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and hav-ing the best of workmen and northern mate-rials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Merchants, Millers, and Traders of Orange,

TAKE NOTICE.

By an act of assembly passed in 1818, you are required once in every two years, to have your Weights, Measures and Steelyards examined and adjusted by the standard keeper of your county. Such of you as fail to comply with the law, by the first Monday of September next, may expect to pay the forfeiture incurred by virtue of said act of assembly.

Wm. Horton, Standard Keeper for Orange county.

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale, By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of

A S my object is to prevent the most infa-mous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old atumney humney. her old stumpey humpey.

43-3w | February 12

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 16th inst. a negro man named KY, yellow complexion, stout built, will weigh about 170 or 180, has a blue coat and blue pantaloons, and walnut colored pantaloons, white fur hat, and bootees. Five dollars reward will be given for his apprehension if taken in the county, or ten dollars if taken out of the county, and secured in any jail so that I get him spain.

Hugh Currie. August 26.

Danging School.

W. NUNN respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he will open his school at the Masonic Hall on Friday the 22d of August. He will give lessons on Fridays and Saturdays, and will arrange his lessons in such a manner as not to interfere with the studying hours of the academies. Parents and guardians who wish to patronize this accomplishment, are requested to send their children or wards on the above mentioned days. I. W. N. feels assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may encourage him. Terms, ten dollars per quarter, payable at its expiration.

Aug. 12.

42—3w

NOTICE.

HE firm of S. S. CLAYTOR & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will present them to J. Webb for settlement, and those indepted will make payment to the same.

James Webb, S. S. Glaytor.

August 142

NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the tirst Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsbyrough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September. in September.

John Allen.

NOTICE.

AVING purchased of Mr. WM HUN-TINGTON, his materials, &c., and rent ed the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close appli-cation, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch. * * I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and

stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indu-gence need not be expected. He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery

and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

CASH FOR

W HEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound. SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents— Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound. My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at th Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready

for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

40-4v

NORTHCAROLINIAN WILL stand the fall REE

esason, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of

Josiah Turner.

TRUST SALE.

TRUST SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th September, I shall Jameison, at the dwelling house of the said Jameison, to satisfy two deeds of trust dup proved and registered, made to secure certain debts due to Miss Margaret Jameison.

The property consists of a likely slave named Sally, and about 75 Sheep, 50 Hogs, 10 Cows, 4 Horses, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

BLANKS. 17-H FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. From the Raleigh Register. CARLTON-No. XVIII.

HISTORY OF RAIL-ROADS. Railways, according to the ordinary implication of the term, are doubt-less of English origin. This species of road was first thought of in the collieries of that country, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, to facilitate transportation from the mine to the river, for extensive distribution.* The distance between the two places would be a few miles only .- A road must be prepared and maintained, and a proprietor of one of these mines would soon discover, that with wagons heavily loaded and constantly running, the ruts would become deep, the track miry, and great difficulty perpetually recurring to keep it in repair. It would appear extremely desirable to prevent this trouble, and ever returning expense by setting regularly to work, and constructing at once, if possible, a road such that it should not be broken up, nor need repair in many years. It would cost a little more at first, but when once completed, all anxiety about it would be at an end, and the funds thus laid out being soon repaid, it would afterwards be an in-strument of clear and continual prof-

it. This would evidently reduce the price of coal to the people all over the country, and at the same time would be the means of vast advantages to the owner of the mine. And here we might stop to remark how obvious it is, that by such improvements injury is done to none, and all are bene-

fitted; for every miner may avail himself of the same means, and derive the

same advantages, while warmth and comfort are extended to the poorest

people of the country. In constructing a road, the first expedient might possibly be to sink the Railway is distinctly mentioned, stones into it, or to place rails across, "The manner of carriage is by layto furnish an unyielding foundation. These, however, though covered with earth, would soon become exceeding rough, and the draughtheavy. Upon such a road large loads could not be taken in, the wear of the carriage would be great, the horses would be harassed, and their sinews strained for want of a sure and regular footing, and their muscles would be shattered and their strength broken down, by the incessant shocks and I methods would occur, such as removing the ground completely, to make a firm foundation, cutting down sharp frosts of winter, and the constant action of wheels, and ironed hoofs, and cumbrous loads, the whole would be converted into confused masses stones and mud, at least as bad, if not much worse, than if such a system had never been adopted. Men are ingenious when their interest is concerned, and necessity is the parent of invention. To a reflecting man, it would be evident, that if only lines of

their places upon sills resting on solid earth. Such was the first origin of Railways. "At the coal-works in the neighborhood of Newcastle upon Tyne," says Wood, "the expenses of conveying the coals from the pits to the shipping places would be very great. Down to the year 1600, the only mode appears to have been by carts, on the ordinary roads; and in some instances by "panniers" on

support could be provided for the

wheels, it would not be difficult to

make the track for the horse of such

materials as not easily to be derang-

ed.—All that was necessary then, was to lay down two parallel lines

of compact and enduring timber, on

which flanged wheels might run, ta-

king care to secure the timbers in

horseback." From 1602 to 1649. the books of one of the free companies in Newcastle, dated 1602, states.

"That from tyme out of mynd yt hath . Wood and Tredgold on Railroads.

been accustomed that all cole-waynes (coal carts) did usually carry and bring eight baulls (17 cwt.) of coles to all the staythes upon the river of Tyne; but of late several hath brought only, or scarce, seven haulls."-The cost of transporting so heavy an arti-cle as coal along the common roads, which may be supposed would not be of the best description, in carts containing seven or eight bolls, would operate very powerfully in accelerat-ing the introduction of some improvement in the mode of conveyance to lessen the expense,"*—In1649, Gray tells us, "Many thousand people are employed in this trade of coales. Many live by conveying them in waggons and waines to the river Tyne. Some south gentlemen hath upon great losse of benefit, come into this country to hazard their monies in coale pits. Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured in our mines with his 30,000%. who brought with him many rare engines not known then in those parts, as the art to boore with iron rodds, to try the deepness and thickness of the coale; rare engines to draw the water out of the pits; waggons with one borse to carry down coales from the pits to the stay thes to

the river." In the former of these passages the carriages are called "waynes." and the latter speaks both of "waynes and waggons," and these are said to be drawn by "one horse." Wood thinks it probable that between the first and second dates, that is 1602 and 1649, the Railway began to be used, especially as Beaumont brought along with him not only a vast sum of money for those times, but many

rare arts and engines. From 1649 to 1767.

In the life of Lord K per North, "The manner of carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel. And bulky carts are made with four rollers, (four wheels) fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy, that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal

merchants." In 1765, a description is given of a railway as then constructed, to this effect: A road was traced six feet in obstructions of the wheels .- Different | breadth. It was then excavated to level the ground and to arrive at a proper basis for the road. Across the excavation were laid down pieces of ridges, banking across ravines, and oak, four, six, or eight inches square, paving regularly with stones mutu- and at the distance of two or three feet ally fitted. But even in this case it from each other. The pieces, it is would be found that by rains and the said, need to be square at their extremities only. Upon these are laid down and fastened other pieces of wood in the direction of the road. These are sawed six or seven inches broad by five deep, and secured to the other pieces with pins of wood. They extend on each side of the road along its whole length. Commonly they are placed at four feet distance from each other, and form the interior breadth

of the road.‡
Originally, but little was done in reducing these roads to a level, or in contriving machinery for drawing the waggons up the hills, and letting down with safety and a proper speed. For this last purpose, an instrument was used called a "convoy." It was an iron or wooden rod, acting as a lever, known to mechanicians as a lever of the second sort. turning at one end round a pin or fulcrum, by which it was secured to the side of the wagon between the wheels. From this lower extremity it ascended in a form somewhat curved over the hind wheel, and rested near its upper end in a hook, at the highest rear corner of the wagon body. Upon this lever next to the supporting pin or bolt, and towards the hind wheel, a piece of

35-3

* One of the best works to which I can refer, is a "Practical Treatise on Reilroads, and Interior Communication in general, with ori-ginal experiments, and tables of the compara-tive value of Canals and Railroads. Illustrated

the value of canals and kantoon thustrated by engravings. By Nicholas Wood, Colliers-viewer. London, 1825." † Wood on Railroads, pp. 34, 35. † Jaa's Voyages Metallurgiques, quoted by the same writer.

provided on each side to act with greater power in commanding the movement of the wagon, and then the upper extremities were connected by a piece of wood reaching across between them, by means of which the attendant could act upon both at the same time. When the wagon was to descend a hill, the manager released the upper extremity of the convoy from the hook, and pressing the breast against the wheel produced such a degree of friction, as to make to the carriage descend with a proper motion. Sometimes the horse was unhitched from the front of the vehicle, and fastened by a breast chain behind it, so as to aid in re-tarding the descent. This whole process.however, was not a little dangerous.—When the roods were wet, the wheels would lick up dirt from the rails, and cause them to become exceedingly slippery. The gravitating force of the wagon and its load, down the steep declivity, would then set at defiance the atmost powers of the convoy, the attendant was compelled to consult his own safety, the carriage was precipitated with an increaseing velocity, " running amain," as it was common to say, killing horses, overturning and dashing in pieces every thing it encountered and finally itself with its contents broken and scattered in smoking fragments. By extending the convoy beyond the bolt at its lower end. and adding another breast to act upon the forewheel also, it was made more effectual in preventing these consequences. Still such accidents happened not unfrequently, as we are told, while these were the only methods of conducting wagons over unreduced hills.*

Because the wooden rails were apt to have their fibres shivered and damaged by the wheels, a second rail was added on the top, which as soon as it became materially injured, could be taken off and replaced by a nother with little trouble, and without weakening the sleepers by frequent boring for the purpose of pinning the new rails upon them. At length, instead of these second rails, iron bars began to be substituted, of sufficient breadth and thickness; and thus the wooden railway attained its perfection, both for durability and

ease of draught. 1767-1828

The next change was to make the rails of cast iron instead of wood. This was first done, we are informed, about 1767, "by way of experiment." at the iron works of Colebrook dale. But if such a trial was then made, they were probably not successfully applied until the year 1776, when Mr. Carr says they were first introduced as an invention of his own, at the Duke of Norfolk's coiliery near Sheffield. That which is denominated the .. Plate rail," was the first. The most approved Falls of this sort are 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and an inch thick. They meet at their ends in a strict joint, and are pinned to the supports. They form a continuous flat surface for the wheels which are not flanged, but are pre-vented from passing off by an upright ledge or flange three inches high, along the edge of the rails, by which also, the rail is greatly strengthened. Thus they resemble the corner post of a house wrought out of the solid timber. To fortify this rail still more, an additional comb or rib of iron projects underneath, pendicularly downwards, growing deeper in the form of a curve, as it recedes from the sleepers, on which its extremities rest.

Shortly after the introduction of the plate rail, an iron rail of a different form was invented called the edge rail." - The breadth of the upper surface is about two inches and a half. After keeping this breadth a lit tle way down, they gradually diminish to three-quarters, tapering down to half an inch, and then swelling out to give strength to the lower edge. The depth is varied according to the distance from the supports, it being the greatest midway between these. The ends of the edge-rails do not rest immediately upon the blocks of stone. but upon cast-iron chains, as they are styled, which are fastened down by pins driven through them into the blocks, and are so shaped with upright parallel sides as to receive the ends of the rails in an exact joint with one another, and confine them steadfastly in their places. ‡

Two inconveniences were experienced in cast iron rails; one from the fragility of that species of iron; the other from their shortness and frequency of the joints, these rails be-

* Idem. p. 87. † Wood, p. 45. Strickland, p. 26. Tredgold, p. 26, 33.

Idem.

every joint, the block or alceper was apt to change its position. If it acquired the least degree of obliquity, and did not retain its original level posture, an end of one rail would be elevated above the end of the adjacent rail, and a concussion or joit must occur to the wheel in passing from one to the other. Attempts were made to prethe other. Attempts were made to pre-vent this, by different forms given to the chain in which the rails rested upon the blocks.

About the year 1805, trial was made by Mr. C. Nixon, of wrought iron rails, each piece being a bar from one to two inches square, and two feet long, connected by a lap joint, so that one pin fastened down two contiguous bars, by passing through both. "In October, 1820, Mr. John Birkinshaw, of the Bed-lington iron works, obtained a patent for an improvement in the form of malleable iron rails. He made his rails similar in shape to the cast iron edge rail," giving to each a length of eighteen or twenty feet, and fastening them down upon supports at every three feet. In consequence of this, the joints were less frequent, the rail less liable to fracture, and a number of the blocks being bound together by one piece, were not so apt to change their original position. Whether the malleable rail is preferable on the cast, appears to be a question It is one which will still unsettled. be ultimately determined by experience, as all that is known in regard to the railways has already been. In 1817, Mr. Hawks, of Gatehead, attempted to combine the advantages of malleable and cast iron, by making the lower part of one sort, and the upper surface of the other. Cast iron not bearing as much flexure as wrought, without cracking, it was thought not to succeed well in prac-tice. But Strickland is of opinion that greater perseverance and skill in forming these rails is all that is ne-

cessary to prove their superiority.*

It was discovered in the use of the edge rail, which was at first made round or convex on the top, that it tended continually to wear "a rut or groove in the periphery of the wheels." To prevent this the top of the rails was flattened, and the rims of the wheels case-hardened. This is done in casting, by running the li-quid iron against a cold cylindrical iron surface. This rim being thus suddenly cooled, a bardness is imparted to it, on which the file will not act, and which endures unaltered for

many years. The account here given of the origin and progressive improvement of the rail road, is a brief sketch in comparison with what it were easy to detail on this interesting subject. It presents, however, the most prominent circumstances of the history. The difficulties and trials through which it has advanced to its present perfection, might have been more int. ly and minutely displayed, and if any thing has occurred to the intelligent reader, as promising greater advan-tages, perhaps be would find on lar-ger inquiry, that the very expedients suggested to him by the nature of the subject, have been already put to the test, and dismissed as of little or no value. It was very desirable to exhibit many of the objects of which we have spoken, by figures representing them to the eye; but in our own part of the country these are not easily attainable. From the narrative we have given, derived from authorities entitled to our most perfect confidence, it is evident, that the railway, if it has been unknown to any of us till recently, is far from being new in other parts of the world. It is recollected, that in one of our counties, during the present season, a speech was delivered to an assembly of the people, in which the orator felt himself sustained in asserting, that the railroad was never heard of, till it was mentioned by Carlton the last year! Such language as this needs no comment. Placed by the side of the facts which have been stated, it speaks volumes to such as listened with credence to one who gratuitously assuming the office of a guide and counsellor, ought not to have been so very far wide of the capacities and qualifications necessary for such an office .-There is rashness in undertaking to speak confidently on subjects on which we have taken no pains to be informed. One who will do this, is apt presently to find something in it to remind him of such tools as the proverb tells us "it is dangerous to handle." Doubtless there are many of us who have not had opportunity of information respecting the railway as an unexpensive method of internal * Wood, pp. 61, 71. Strickland, p. 26. Tred-

part of the year. It is no crime to be destitute of this information. But what are we to think of those, who while they are confessedly uninformed, shut themselves up, as a man would bar the doors and windows of his house against the light of the sun, and then heap upon it epithets of odi-um and reproach, as though they had looked into it with a most scrutizing. and patriotic diligence, and comletely ascertained every element of it to be baneful and ruinous to the country .- The construction of a railway may be pregnant with the most speedy and incalculable benefits to the state, excluded as it now is from a moneyed market for its produc-tions; it may be practicable, and it may be attended with ever so little cost in the form of a tax, and yet if its merits be not understood and estimated, we may be kept forever, for the want of it, in a state of restriction and oppression. The subject is a safe one. It is happily so plain and intelligible in its nature, that it can be easily comprehended by every man in the community. The light will reach the people, whoever he may be that may place himself in its way.

The manner of resistance to this

subject by some of our citizens, must

appear unpromising of success to their wishes. Is there a doubt of its possibility? We answer, let men of the proper professional knowledge be employed to reconnoitre the ground, and report all necessary information. Its friends are among the foremost to insist on this preliminary. Until these questions are decided, they would never consent to commence the work. nor pledge a single cent to it. No, say its opponents. We ask no questions, nor wait for any answers. Be it what it may, we shall stop our ears and shut our eyes to every proof of its being fraught with advantages to ourselves or the people. But, reply its advocates, even after a survey and estimate, many of us at least, are still not willing to proceed to an extensive work, without other evidence. which we deem of the utmost consequence: we mean the actual construction of such a work upon a smallscale, for an actual trial both of the manner and the cost. We wish for ourselves as well as others, this fair opportunity of looking at the subject practically beforehand, that as far as possible we may determine with a sound discretion. Such an experiment, it has been thought, may well be made upon the mile of ground be-tween Campbellton and Fayetteville. For the small sum which would probably be adequate, there is no work in the state who can compare with it in importance. It will contribute to the completion of a system of improvement with which the state is. and long has been deeply and cor-rectly connected both in its feelings and interests. This experiment we would rejoice to see going on at the same time with the survey, that if a larger enterprize shall be ultimately thought eligible, the benefits it will certainly ensure to the state, may suffer no unnecessary postponement. To all this secure mode of proceeding, opposers still say, No; it is internal improvement; it is dangerous; it is all in vain; the people neither can nor will do any thing, and with them we shall continue to insist, that no confidence is to be placed in it.-But this is not all the security which its friends demand. Were it finally resolved to act upon an extensive plan for the relief and aggrandizement of the state, with every evidence in its behalf, they would make it a condition that it begin at a seaport, so that every mile as soon as finished, should be immediately of use, and that if at any time, as at the end of the first year, the people should pronounce its continuance improper. they might direct their agents to desist, believing that every man even then would cheerfully say, "As to the small sum which it has cost me personally, though I may derive no other advantage, the experiment is well worth it, without which a most important question could never have been determined."

To this, too, the opposer replies No! with emphatic reiteration. me remind him, then, of an event of Grecian history, and which we feel it pertinent to repeat, though to many it may be familiar. Before the naval battle of Salamis, between the Greeks and Persians, * Eurybiades the Spartan, had been chosen admiral of the Grecian fleet. This was an arbitrary and ill-advised appointment by the states, to gratify the La-cedemonians, who had no knowledge in maritime affairs, while the Athe-

* 420 years before Christ. Un. Hiet, vol. v. page 101.

which was shaped to the curvature of the breast, feet in length. It was found that at the wheel. Sometimes a convoy was every joint, the block or eleper was ble by steamboats through a large tains, and actually did supply a far greater portion of the fleet then engaged in the common cause, than all the rest of Greece beside: A consequence resulted such as may be easily supposed. When Eurybiades saw the enemy's ships approaching, he ordered the Grecian fleet to steer for the harbor, and the troops to join the army on land. Themistocles the Athenian, vigorously opposed this as the very ruin of their cause. The Spartan commander was irritated, and in his impatience, raising his baton, was in the attitude of giving him a blow. Themistocles cried out in those noted words, "Ay, strike if you will, but HEAR!" If there be any to whom it gives uneasiness that Internal Improvement should be so often obtruded upon him; if the very sounds have become so obnoxious as almost irresistibly to excite his impatience, to every such man we would say, not we hope with a spirit to disturb him, but with a profound and full conviction of his highest interest, even though his staff were lifted over our heads, Ay. strike if you will, but hear. CARLTON.

> A PROPOSAL By the Synod of North Carolina, relative to SABBATH SCHOOLS. Extract from the Minutes of the Synod of North Carolina.

"The Synod of North Carolina, from long observation, feeling deepy impressed with the great importance of Sunday School institutions, and convinced of the important effects they are calculated to produce on the rising generation, do hereby earnestly recommend to the friends of Zion within their bounds, the formation of Sunday School Unions, for each county in the state: - auxiliary to .. The American Sunday School Union," which holds its Sessions in the City of Philadelphia. To this end.

Resolved, That the Rev. Messrs Colin Mctver and James G. Hamner, and the Hon. Henry Potter, be a committee, to draft such Form of a Constitution, as may be expedient for such socièties to adopt; and to publish an address, furnishing the community with such explanations and directions as may be proper for directing the public mind, and exciting public exertion, on this sub-

The committee instituted by the above Resolution, have considered the subject submitted to them; and now, in compliance with the wishes of Synod, they beg leave, respectfully, to recommend to the good people of North-Carolina, the formation of a Sunday School Union in each county in the state, under the following

CONSTITUTION: Preamble. - To cultivate concord, benevolence, and christian charity; to impart literary and religious instruction, gratuitously, to the rising generation; to train up the youth in the way which they should go;" and to concentrate the benevolent efforts of the friends of Sabbath School instruction, of every name-We, the subscribers, agree to associate our-selves, under the title of "The [here insert the name of the county or town Sunday-School Union:" and, for our government, have adopted the fol-lowing Constitution:

ARTICLE 1 .- This Society shall be composed of such School Societies in the county, [or town, as the case may be.] as shall be admitted into this Union, and individuals who pay twenty-five cents annually, or three dollars for life membership .- Any number of members present at an annual meeting shall be sufficient to

form a quorum.

ART. II.—The business of this Society shall be conducted by a Board of Managers, to consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve other Managers, to be elected at every annual meeting of the Society, and of two Representatives from each School Society, to be by them chosen previous to the annual meeting. Ministers of the different donominations, whose School Societies are attached to this Union, shall be honorary members of the Board, and have a right to vote on all questions.

ART. III .- The Board shall have power 16 fill all vacancies in. their own body; to form School Societies throughout the county; and to make all necessary Byc-Laws .--They shall meet according to their own adjournments, or the call of the President or a Vice-President: And five shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business.

* In some instances, one secretary may be sufficient. Of this, however, every society will judge for itself.

ART. IV .-- The interior management of each school shall be confded to a Superintendent and Teach. ers, to be governed by such rules as Board may think proper to adopt.

ART. V .- The annual meeting of the society shall be on the third Monday of March; one month previous to which, each school society shall report in writing to the corresponding secretary, the state and progress of its school; from which the board shall form a general report, to lay before the annual meeting of the society.

ART: VI.—This society shall be

auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union, to which the board shall report annually, and from which the board shall procure suitable supplies of books for all the schools their union.

ART. VII.—Every school society shall be organized by a meeting of the subscribers or contributors, un. der such modification as may seem to be most convenient; to be governed, either by managers, or by perintendent and teachers, to be chosen at the first meeting; subject, however, to the rules and regulations of the board of managers. And each society shall contribute to the Union its quota for books, and for becoming auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

ART. VIII .- The board shall provide a depository for the books at some convenient place, and shall appoint a librarian, to take charge and distribute them to the schools, according to the terms and instructions to be prescribed by the board.

Impressed with the belief that all self-created societies should be clogged as little as possible with constitutional duties and restraints, and, aware of the amount of that favour which will be conferred by the printers of the state in giving publicity to this scheme, and which the committee here beg leave to bespeak, they have cautiously guarded against unnecessary detail. A diversity of opinion as to the form, should create no difficulty, since no modification which recognises the general principles of the proposed constitution, would defeat the object. And if, on experiment, it shall be found, in any county, that no more than one school can be instituted, and therefore, no county union is formed, such school, though deprived of the advantages of a county union, may and ought to become auxiliary to the A merican Sunday School Union, from which it will derive important bene-

For general information on this subject, the committee would recommend the perusal of the American Sunday School Magazine-a valuable and interesting work, published in Philadelphia, at \$1 50 per annum. In this work the inquirer will be theroughly instructed in all the duties of a Superintendent, Librarian, Teacher, and Pupil; and in all the rules and regulations proper for the government and conduct of Sabbath Schools; and will at the same time find much to encourage his hopes and strengthen his resolutions and purposes of doing good upon a broad scale.

The advantages which the " Union" affords, are, the collection of important facts and information; union of concert; uniformity of operations combination of effort; saving of expense; and the increase of that charity which never faileth." .. In the Union of the friends of Sunday Schools in a National Institution, there will be no sacrifice of principle; no compromise of duty; no interference with the internal management of smaller associations; all discordant elements are banished; union with Christ and one another, form the basis of the American Sunday School Union."

The books of the Institution are admirably calculated to please and instruct the youth, and to imbue their minds with useful knowledge:-they are selected with much care, by committee of five persons, comprising members of different denominations Christians. Many of these little volumes bear the marks of deep research and strong intellectual endowment, but are written in a style so simple, a method so perspicuous, and with such graphic development, that the young reader comprehends the subject, and is delighted with the book. These books, too, are sold to Auxiliary Societies at very reduced prices; so much so, that the saving in pur chases very soon exceeds the fee (\$3) given to the Parent Institution, for the privilege of becoming Auxiliary.

In commencing a school, it is im portant to have a small selection of books, including class-books, and printed cards and tickets. These can be obtained from some of the depositories of this state, with less delay,

probably, than from Philadelphia. conduct in the Seminole war, has said hands of a man who they know is en. I conduct in their report made the 24th of Februs tirely unfit, and has wantenly trampled left One of those depositories is in Fayetteville, under the care of John

ch-

to

10

s to

re.

ing

iall

ore

ard

iich

IIIIeen

cri.

be

ect,

ions

each

nion

Sun-

pre-

s at

ap-

rd.

ali

nsti-

and.

vour

rin-

icity

com

eak.

ainst

y of

rate

tion

inci-

tion,

f, on

any

hool

fore.

such

ad

and

eA.

from

ene-

this

com-

ican

Ing-

shed

um.

the-

es of

ach-

and

crn-

nois:

nuch

gth-

do.

Uni-

im

ion

ari-

the

day

tion,

iple;

nent

cor-

nion

orm

day

are

and

her

they

sing

ns of

vol-

arch

ent,

ple,

aith

the

sub-

ook.

xili-

ces;

pur-

(83)

for

im n of

and

can

1800 lay. MacRae, esq. Post Master.
In the further discharge of this solemn duty, the committee must take the liberty to recommend to the serious ensideration of every reflecting man and woman in the state, the moral abligation which rests upon every one o patronize and aid Sunday-School establishments. It is no visionary subject-no untried theory. Experiments have been multiplied; and success has crowned every effort. The way is now open; and all are invited to go forth, in the good and sure work. Who can tell the amount of that moral infuence, which these institutions have aliendy exerted over the human family: And whose perspicacity, piercing he veil of futurity, can calculate the benefits which are yet to flow from To say nothing of the three

distant quarters of the globe, and has in many occasions suffered his own the thousand Islands scattered over turbulent will to govern his actions, inthe vast Oceans, (and Sunday Schools have followed the Bible into almost every land,) and passing by the numerous foreign nations of our own hemisphere, we can already number. within our own territory, about 250, 600 children instructed in Sabbath Schools.

By the last estimate of the National institution, we have 2600 Schools and 24,307 Teachers; and since the formation of that Society, in May 1824, it appears that 5481 Teachers and Scholars have made a profession of religidn. There are numerous instances of Sunday School Pupils becoming ornaments of the learned proessions; and not a few of the learned Divines received their first religious impressions in such Schools.

Our world is undergoing a prodigious moral change, and various are the means employed to meliorate the condition of sinful man and fit him for the enjoyment of the upper world; among these, are Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, and Bible Class Associations. These and other kindred associations, in the hands of God, are throwing a flood of light where moral darkness has long

But the Sunday-School system is the nursery for all the other moral, benevolent, and religious Societies. It seems to be the foundation stone, laid by infinite Wisdom and Goodness on which we may build our hopes for luture generations; and the American Sunday School Union is the focal luminary—the sun which shall radiate our whole system. It therefore becomes all the friends of social happiness to lend a helping hand to this system. The object is worthy the mighty efforts of the united community. The National Institution calls for help. The wandering Sabbathbreaking youth of our own state must be reclaimed. The mass of children must be instructed. Morality and Religion must be taught to the rising generation. And who shall effect this great work? The cry is to ALL; for every one can do something; and the united whole, with Divine aid, can do all things needful.

THE COMMITTEE. Favetteville, August 20, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Ashborough, Randolph county, Aug. 5. The court having adjourned at an questing all those lavourable to the ad mindtration o' John Q. Adams, to all tend in the court house: -in a few minntes the house was completely filled. On motion, William Hogan, esq. was called to the Chair, and Jesse Harper

appointed Secretary.

Col. Elliott briefly stated the object of the meeting, and moved that a committee consisting of Jonathan Worth, Moses Swaim, Hugh Moffet, Jesse Walker, and John K Armistead, esqs. be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting on the next presidential election. The committee was accordingly appointed, and after having retired for some time, Mr. Worth reported the following re-

Resolved, That this meeting view the next presidential election as one of the highest interest to this country, of any that has taken place since the formation of our government. The experiment appears about to be tried, whether the people are disposed to support a civil or military government; whether they will permit a man who has long been in our national councils, whose conduct has been approved by all the presidents we have heretofore had, and whose talents and integrity are indisputable, to remain at the head of our government; or discard him and accept of a success ful military chief, who never would have been thought of as a candidate for the litary victory. A man, of whom a com-mittee of the senate of the United

Department of War, the Constitution and Law; that he has taken upon himself not only the exercise of those powers delegated to congress as the sole legislative authority of the nation, and to the president and senate, as it relates to the appointments; but of the powers which had been expressly reserved to the states in the appointment of officers of the militia."

Resolved, That this meeting are op posed to the appointment of any man to the presidency, who has not, on all occasions, paid a due respect to the con-stitution and laws of his country, and the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That the fate of Rome. Greece and France admonish us of the danger of placing our Republic under the control of a military character, who dependent of consequences.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the opinion that General Jackson is not qualified by education, experience, temper or disposition, to preside over the destinies of this nation with honour to himself and advantage to its citi-

Resolved, That this meeting have implicit confidence in the virtue, ability and integrity of John Quincy Adams, and are of the opinion that the peace. safety and prosperity of this nation mea-surably depend on his being continued. at the head of our government for the next presidential term.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proceedings of the administration convention held at Raleigh, on the 20th day of December last, and will give their support to the electoral ticket then and there formed by the delegates and representatives of the people.

Resolved. That Jonathan Worth, esq. Henry B. Etliott, John B. Troy, Dr. Phinehas Nixon, John K. Armistead, Rev. Micejah Hill, Eli Brewer, Jesse Walker, John Ingram and Colone! John Wood, be appointed a committee of vigilance and correspondence for this

Resolved, That Henry B. Elliott, Moses Swaim and Jonathan Worth, esque be appointed a committée to prepare an address to the people of this county on the subject of the next presidential election.

The foregoing resolutions were read and unenimosty adocted WILLIAM HOGAN, Chairman. JESSE HARPER, Secretary.

From the Savannah Mercury.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF. In 1816, when the Tariff Law of that year was passed, coarse collons cost 25 cents per yard; that was their estimated watue. Now, in 1828, under the opera tion of the unjust, oppressive, unconstithions, and diabolical Tariff, this same description of cottons sells at the Paterson (New Jersey) factory, at six cents per yard. Zound! how the people of the south are taxed for the support of the northern manufactures! Again; when a duty on cut nails was imposed of 5 cents per pound. Now, the diaboli-cal Tariff has raised the price (after the manner of the Irish hoist) up to 5 cents the pound! What a TAX the constrmer pays for the benefit of the manu facturer! What practical comment on the ruinous effects of the American avaten!

How shrewd must the calculations Swain, John Clayton, C. of those writers on political er onomy be, who aseers, that a protective duty on any article invariably raises the price of that article, in exact proportion to the amount of the duty. Vide the Baldwin address, and the Milledgeville

It was so natural for Mr. Clay to vote for General Jackson, that he could not vote for another without a corrupt metive being presumed. To those who have so mistaken an idea, we recommend the concluding paragraph of the speech of Mr. Clay on the celebrated Seminole war:

" He (Mr. Clay) hoped gentlemen would deliberately survey the awful isthmus on which we stand They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the general the public thanks; they may carry him triu nphantly through this house. But, if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination-the triumph of the military over the civil authority - a triumph over the constitution of the land. And he prayed most devoutly to beaven that it might not prove, in its ultimate effects and conse quences, a triumph over the liberties of the people." Mass. Jour.

"I loved Cæsar, but I love Rome better," was the language of an illustrious Roman. The citizens of New Orleans have entwined the brow of her hero with the laurels of victory—they been thought of as a candidate for the presidency, had it not been for one solitary victory. A man, of whom a committee of the senate of the United States, who had all the documents and testimony before them relative to his

in their report made the 24th of February 1819—"It is with regret the committee are compelled to declare, that they conceive General Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the tions of their country better.
Crawford Messenger,

The commander of the forces at Quebec, has issued a general order, granting a pension of one shifting sterling per diem, to — Sampson, aged 96, one of the surviving companions of General Wolfe, on the fields of Abraham.

We understand that a short time since, a little child, between one and two years of age, at Elmirs, in this county, crept out of the house, unnoticed by its parents, and sat down upon the ground, a short distance from it, and while playing with a pair of shears, the little speechless inneces had its speechless inneces had its little speechless innocent had its atten-tion arrested by the appearance of a Rattlesnake, and not aware of any dan-ger, the child struck the animal with the shears-he coiled and sprung by the infant's side-the child gazed with the greatest intensity upon the beautiful though venomous reptile—and for a long time as the child repeated the strokes, the serpent would his and rattle, without attempting in the least to injure the child. The snake was between 4 and 5 leet in length.

GROWTH AND MANUPACTURE OF SILE. The editor of the Western Review is enthusiastic in his predictions of the rapid increase of our home manufacture.

"The impulse is excited: inquiry is affost. Instead of Gros de Naples and Florence silks, and Canton and Nankin Crapes, we should be glad to live to see our ladies clad in Gincinna i Lutestrings, in Kentucky Levantines, and Mississippi India, and Louisiana Persian Silks. Our fair might then, with some thing more of palliation, contemplate themselves in the mirror, or in the transparent fountains, in the splendour of a vesture wrought and coloured by their own industry. Brilliance, branty, and industry would enable them to bind their victims by a threefold cord, not to

4,089 017 yards of Domestic Cotton Goods were cleared from United States parts for ports in the Pacific, to the Southward of California, in 28 vessels, in 9 months ending in January last. The 100 bales Cottons, lately return ed from Brazil, have been re-exported

to South America.

Gold and Silver continue, to flow into England, which now has become what Spain formerly was-the great channel through which the precious metals pass into Europe. In the course of one seck, in the early part of June, the East India company received above 750,0001. in Guld and Silver, from Bengal and Bombay; and nearly two millions of dollars arrived during the same period, from Peru and the South West coast of America.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 3.

ELECTION RETURNS. Ashe. John Hardin, S. Anderson Mitchell,

James Calloway, C. Buncombe. Athan A. M'Dowell, S. David L.

Burke. Merritt Burgin, S. David Newland, Mark Britain, C. Columbus. James Barney, S. Luke R. Si

mons, Caleb Stephens, C. Carteret. Otway Burns, S. D. W. Borden, S. W. Hellen, C.

Chowan. William Walton, S. William Byrum, Josiah M'Keel, C. Camden. Haywood S. Bell, S. Wilson Web-

ster, Thomas Dozier, C. Jones. Risden M'Damel, S. O. B. Cox, E.

Jarman, C. Lincoln. Michael Reinhart, S. BartlettShipp, Andrew A. Loretz, C.

Lenoir. H. B. Croom, S. G. Whitfield, W. B. Kilpatrick, G. Moore. Alexander M'Neill, S. Wm. Wads-

worth, Josiah Tyson, C. Onslove. E. Ward, S. F. Foy, E. Williams,

Pasquotank, John L. Bailey, S. William Gregory, John Pool, C. Perquimons. Willis Riddick, S. Daniel Ro-

erson, Thomas Wilson, C. Rutherford, Martin Shuford, S. James Webb,

James Graham, C. Sampson. Hardy Royal, S. David Underwood, Thomas Boykin, C.

Surry. Meshack Franklin, S. Mordecai Flemming, Alfred Moore, C. Tyrrell. John B. Beasley, S. Daniel Bate-

man, Frederick Davenport, C. Wilkes. James Welborn, S. John Saintelair,

Nathaniel Gordon, C. Duplin, Hyde, Haywood and Washington yet remain to be heard from.

Cape Fear River .- We have been gratified to

thing through three ledges of rock, with some majority of the electoral votes of the corresponding to the completed in a few days, and ballouis savigation has been obtained to

her work which was completed in a few days, so battanax asvigation has been obtained to live run shouls, sixteen miles above Fayette-lie. The water having fallen, the hands remed to Spring Hill shoals, three miles below fayatteville. At this place there was, at its time, but twelve inches of water, and at its place much lose has been experienced by use concerned, by the detention of boats at 17 seasons of the year. With eight or nine such, in the days, a dam was erected two understand thirty feet long, and a channel pened affording four feet of water. This obtraction having been removed, the hands remained up the river, and in the course of a stringht, it is expected batteux navigation will be made as high up as Averasborough. We ope in a short time to give still farther acounts of the rapid progress of improvements in this river. is of the rapid progress of improvements up this river.

To show the success with which these opetions are now carried on, we mention the otton Plant struck some two or three years ago, and which Mr. Hinton James in vain at-tempted to raise with the help of forty hands, was raised in July last, by Colonel Tate, with only seventeen; and also that sixty large logs, besides many smaller ones, and including the one just mentioned, were raised by him cut of the channel of the river in eight days.

A letter in the Savannah Georgian, of the 21st ultimo, dated Athens, August 10, says- Mr. Cobb de clines a re-election to the Senate of the United States, and will prohably resign the balance of his term. He is a candidate for a Judgeship. Gov. Troup would not have offered, if Mr. Crawford, who, it was thought, wished to go to the Senate, had been a candidate; but as he will again offer for his present office of Judge, Gov. Troup will be elected without opposition."

North Carolina Gold .- We have conversed with a gentleman from N.C. who has informed us that a piece of gold weighing thirteen and a half pounds avourdupois, was picked up a few days since in one of Mr. Dismuke's pitts, in Anson county. It was found in a pitt that had been abandoned by the workers, and the finder was a poor and destitute boy.

Cherano Radical.

General Lallemand, once famous in the annals of France, is now in New York, and advertises to open an institution for education on the first of September. The branches to be taught will be various.

The Nantucket Inquirer, of the 16th instant, says, "Mr. Reynolds has been in our town for the past week, busily engaged in reading over the old log books of our whaling Captains, conversing with our merchants, and acquiring all the information possible from our citizens interested in the South Seas and Pacific Ocean. This information, it is supposed, will be serviceable in directing the surveys and examinations of the expedition expected ere long to sail from this country, under the direction of the Navy Department. Our citizens feel much interest in this subject, and have appointed an active committee to assist Mr. R. in affecting the object of his visit to our Island."

The Philadelphia Aurora says, that there are on the Brandywine forty two water wheels, employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, cotton and woollen goods, flour, paper, and for saw mills, the preparation of harley, &c. with ample room and wabarley, &c. with ample room and water-power remaining, its is said, for fifty more. The Messrs. Dupont employ eighteen wheels, and manufacture the enormous quantity of 3,000 pounds of gunpowder daily. 'The surrounding country possesses many attractions and points of interest. Within a mile of the Brandywine is the ancient borough of Wilmington, containing between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants. This district, with its neatly trimmed thorn hedges, presents a somewhat unique air, and evidences age and proficiency in agricultural pursuits.

At the late term of the New York Court of Sessions, John Votey, aged 23, was tried for assaulting has mother, aged 74, by pushing her against the wall and otherwise ill-treating her. He plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for one year.

To restore to the party the confidence which the result of the elections in Louisiana and Kentucky had so greatly impaired, the last Cincinnati Republican states, that in that city, a bet of one thousand dollars is offered that Gen. Jackson will receive the electoral yotes of Ohio; one thousand dollars that he will receive the electoral votes of Kentucky; one thousand dollars that he will receive the electoral votes of Indiana; and three thousand dollars that he will have a

It is stated that Mrs. Galusha, of Monmouth, (Maine) now eighty eight years of age, has had, within the last three years, an entire set of new teeth, a new head of hair, and her sight, of which she had been for some time deprived, has been so perfectly restored, that she is now able to read the finest print without the aid of spectacles. This is truly a green old age.

Ulmstead, recently tried in Reading for murdering John Witman, at Womelsdorf, in April last, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment, of which 18 months are to be spent in solitary confinement.

Love never stands upon ceremony, but vanity can never dispense with

DIED.

At his residence in Caswell county, on Sunday last, Bartlett Yancey, eaq. distinguished for his eminence at the bar, and for the many and important stations which he has held i services of the state.

At Smithville, on the 20th ultimo, the venerable Thomas Callender, of Wilmington, aged 74 years. His services in the war of the revolution, entitle him to high distinction. He bore a part at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and wast aken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina. He was near to Gen. Nash, when he fell; and was detached with his company to guard his quarters, during the short and execuciating period of his

At Philadelphia, on the 22d ultimo, the Hon. Richard Peters, judge of the District Court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

At Salem, Mass. on the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Rebecca Pickering, wife of the Hon. Timothy Pickering, aged 74 years.

PEACE!

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pur suant to adjournment, at Rocky Rive Meeting House, Chatham county, on the 20th of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is r quisite that the members punctually attend The attendance of all so disposed is respect

Joshua Lindley, Secretary. September 2.

BACON FOR SALE. THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.
Turner & Phillips. September 2.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on the 2d day of October next. First day, two mile heats, purse two hundred and 600 dollars. Second day, mile heats, purse one hundred and fifty dollars, together with the entrance money for the first and second days, free for any thins.

Third day, sweep stake, for three year old colts, entrance fifty dollars; subscription to be left open until the evening before.

The Money to be hung up at the usual dis-

By order of the club. Wm. H. Phillips, Secry. September 2. 45-td

BOOKS at Half Price.

IN consequence of the death of Hiram Tur-ner, the subscriber will be under the neces-sity of immediately disposing of the stock of Books remaining on hand at this place, belong-ing to the late concern of Hiram & Henry D. Turner: and as money is very scarce, he has concluded to offer them at one half the cata-logue prices, from now until the fourth week in November, at which time the remainder of the stock will be offered to the highest bidder.

business. Henry D. Turner

Surviving Partner, and Adm'r September 2.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Moses S. Pratt, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall expose to public sale, at the village of Chapel Hill, for ready money, on Monday the 8th day of Sep-tember next, the House and Lot in said village of Chapel Hill, the property of said Pratt, to sa-

Rich'd Thompson, Trustee. August 28.

NOTICE

TETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Willis Roberts, deceased, he will offer for sale. on Friday the 19th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of Sarah Roberts, de-ceased, all the personal property of the said Willis Roberts, consisting of Negroes, Corn, one Horse, and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Eleven months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security

Wm. H. Hall, Adm'r. August 30. 45 - 3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at the plantation of the late Rev. William Bingham,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Househeld and Kitchen Furniture, Farming

Utensi's, together with the present of Crop. A credit of twelve months will be en. Bond and security required.

W. J. Bingham, Adm'r. The Plantation is also for sale. September 2.



LIFE. BY MRS. J. HALE,

"There is no new thing under the sun." God, thou hast fix'd the date of man, And who would lengthen out the span; Enough of pain, and toil, and tears, Meet in the round of seventy years; And earth must like a desert spread, When all life's flowers are pluck'd or dead. Que year-the seasons' change is o'er,-What would a thousand teach us more? Each has its garlands and its gloom, Lie joyous festival and doom; And ancient lyre and modern lay Chaunt the same strain to welcome May. Tis day upon the eastern hills, But shade, deep shade, you valley fills-And thus let centuries pass, array'd In robe of mist, half light, half shade, Till morning come, and wake the throng That plod life's beaten path along. And see old night, her crown puts on, Undimm'd as when o'er Babylon She woo'd the Magi's thoughtful eye To trace the starry page on high; And thus the sky has ever shown, As bright, as boundless, as unknown And man is weak and wayward still, As proud to plan, as prone to ill-The vaunted knowledge he acquires Is but the wisdom of his sires, And still from age to age the same, The chase of pleasure, wealth and fame. And who would be a slave, and dwell For ever in a dungeon cell, Counting the links that form his chain Such is the soul that would retain The fetters earth's dull prison binds, To check the flight of deathless minds

Alas! how light a cause may move Dissentions between hearts that love! Hearts that the world in vain had tried, And sorrow but more closely tied; That stood the storm when waves were rough Yet in a sunny hour fall off, Like ships that have gone down the sea, When heaven was all tranquillity! A something light as air-a look, A word unkind, or wrongly taken-Oh! love that tempests never shook, A breath, a touch like this, hath shaken. And ruder words will soon rush in To spread the breach that words begin; And eyes forget the gentle ray

They were in courtship's smiling day; And voices ose the tone that shed A tenderness round all they said; Till, fast declining, one by one, The sweetness of their love is gone; And hearts so lately mingled, seem Like broken clouds, or like the stream

LOVE DISSENSIONS.

As though its waters ne'er could sever,

Breaks into floods that part for ever!

That smiling left the mountain's brow,

Yet, ere it reach the plain below,

THE ORPHAN. At the epoch when terror covered France with scaffolds and tears, a young fady, equally illustrious by Princess Fanny Lubermerska, was vulsion, she relied for her security on the protection of the law of netions, and devoted her whole attendaughter Rosalia, who was then in her sixth year. Nevertheless she was denounced to the revolutionary committee as a conspirator against the republic, and was brought before that sanguinary tribunal. To be suspected, accused, and guillotined, was in a fer days, the lot of this interesting victim. On being arrested and separated from all her servants, she was slowed to bring her daugh er with her to the Conciergerie, and when the unfortunate mother was dragged to the scaffeld, she recommended her child to some of the prischere who remained behind. These, bowever, in their turn, soon experiencing the same fate, transferred to others the unfortunate infant, who was in this way bequeated, in articulo mortis, from vic im to victim. At last, litile Rosalia found a protectress in a good woman named Bertot, who was the laundress of the prison, who, feeling for the forlorn condition, and charmed by the interesting countenance of this orphan of the dungeons, added ber as a sixth to the five children of whom she was already the mother. In this situation, so different from that for which fate seemed to have destined her, Resalin showed that the qualities of her heart were as valuable, as the graces, with which nature had endowedwer person, were attractive. Her sweet disposition, her eagerness to please her benefactress in all of

good laundress feel for ber all the af-fection of a mother, and bestow an her the same tender

own children.

The reign of terror having passed away, the list of the victims of that period, which was published in every country of Europe, informed the friends of the princess, that, is a land called free, an illustrious Potish lady had paid with the forfeit of her life, the confidence she placed in a people whom she considered generous. On receiving this distressing On receiving this distres news, Count Razewonski, brother to the princess, bastened to Paris. He took lodgings in the Hotel Grange Batelliere, in the street of the same name, and anxiously endeavored to discover some traces of the daughter of his unfortunate sister; but several weeks were unsuccessfully spent in pursuit of this object. Every means of publicity was resorted to in vain. The poor laundress never read the journals, in which the advertisements, descriptions, and proffered rewards, were inserted. The jailer

of the Conciergerie, who could have given some information respecting the orphan, was dead, and had al-ready had two successors. Nothing now remained to promise a favoura-ble result to the count's inquiries. However Providence, which had thought fit to close the period of the young orphan's trials, ordained, that she, who had been the laundress of the Conciergerie, should be employed in the same capacity for the Ho-tel Grange Batelliere. One morn-ing Rosalia accompanied her second mother, when she bad to bring her burthen of linen to the hotel. The

Count, who happened to be crossing the court at the time, was struck with the beauty of the child, whose features brought his sister to his recollection- What is your name, my little dear?' said be .- ' Rosalia, Sir, Rosalia, do you say?—Good woman, is this your child? addressing the laundress. . Yes, Sir, I think I have a good right to call her mine, since I have adopted her and maintained

her for three years; but though I say she is mine, I cannot say I am her mother:-Her poor mother was a prisoner, and she has now neither father por mother.' Her mother a

prisoner, did you say? 'Ay, and a grand lady she was, Sir, but she was guillotined along with others in Robespierre's time.

The Count was persuaded that he had found his niece; but to be farther convinced be made the experiment of speaking to her in Polish. On hearing the accents of her native tongue, Rosalia burst into tears, and throwing berself into the Count's arms, exclaimed, 'Ab! I understand you; that is the way my mother used to speak to me. The Count had no longer any doubt; he pressed the child to his heart, exclaiming Rosalia! Rosalia! you are my niece, the daughter of my beloved sister!' Then turning to the laundress, whom sur-prise had rendered motionless and silent. . Worthy woman, said he. . be sull the mother of your Rosalia, you shall not be separated from her.— Since you made her one of your family when she was a destitute orphan, your family shall belong to here in her prosperity. And now let us begin to share with you.' With these words he put a purse of gold provided lodgings for her and her children at the Hotel Grange Batelliere. - Soon after he left Paris for Poland, whither Rosalia's second mother and the whole family also went. The children of the laundress were educated under the eyes of the Count with the greatest care. The boys, who were sent to the University of Wilna, afterwards joined the Polish army, and became Aids-de-Camp to Prince Poniatowski. The daughters received bandsome portions and were married to Polish gentlemen. As to the Countess Rosalia, she married her cousin, Count Rozewonski; and, when she related to me this affecting anecdote, opulence and felicity had spread their golden wings over her destiny. The good Madame Bertot still lived with the Countess, who called her always

During the American war an alliance was formed between France and the new power, (America,)—One of the customary conditions of the trea-ty was, a stipulation that peace should not be made by either party without the consent of both England had become sufficiently prepared by her reverses to amica-ble propositions, the American government ordered their minister in

(Dr. Franklin,) to form a commis-tion to manage the expected negotia-tion on the part of the new republic. The latter of these gentlemen had been long accredited near the court of Versailles, where, by a happy un-ion of great simplicity of manners, wisdom and wit, he had become an wisdom and wit, he had become an object of singular admiration and affection. France, now the drama was about to close, began to cast about her for the profits of the representation. The Count De Vergennes had early encceeded in persuading Dr. Franklin that, as England could not, prentin that, as England could do, nor would not, formally acknowledge the independence of America, his better course would be to accept a truce for 20 years, at the end of which period, his country would be sufficiently strong to take what she needed for herself. The philosopher is said to have a conjected in this opinion, and have acquiesced in this opinion, and began to stir his mighty reason in maturing the terms of this remarkable truce. In this state of mind he was found by Mr. Jay, on his arrival from Madrid. The latter was not so slow to perceive the effects of such a course, nor to detect the secret source whence the insidious counsel flowed. Mr. Jay denounced the policy of the Count de Vergennes, and declared that the unqualified independence of his country must be a sine qua non in any treaty which bore his name. Mr. Adams soon joined the negociation, and took the side of independence. Franklin, who was at heart a true patriot, suffered the film to be drawn from his eyes and perfect union soon presided. But England had not been apprised of the disposition of America not to receive a truce. Her commissioner, Mr. Oswald, appeared with instructions to go no further. In this dilemma, a step is ascribed to Mr. Jay, that I believe is as remarkable for its boid. ness as for its good sense. He is said to have written with his own band to the English secretary of state, potnting out the bad consequences to England herself, if she adhered to her present policy. By keeping the truce suspended over America, she forced that country to lean on France for support; whereas, by admitting her at once into the rank of nations, England would obtain a valuable customer, and might also secure a natural friend. Thus instructed in a better policy, the English minister saw his error, and the same courier who conveyed the letter of Mr. Jay, returned with instructions to Mr. Oswald to acknowledge the independence of the United States.

From the Newark (Ohio) Gazette.

Comer's Memoirs.

Fifty years ago there were no English west of the mountains, In 1790, the whole population in the western states and territories was less than 150,000. Now it is about 4,000,000. In ten years the increase has been not fer from 100 per cent. The western ales contain seven inhabitants on a square mile. The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is 70.

Allowing the ratios of increase to be less as the country grows older, it will be a moderate calculation to say, that in 1850 the western states will possess a more numerous population than the three other divisions of the United States.

When the population shall be as tain 36,960,000 Allowing one soldier to seven inhabitants, the military force will be 5,280,000. As the unorganized part of the western country is not taken into this calculation, we may safely calculate that the population at the period referred to, will be more than 40,000,

Under the present regulations, every 40,000 send a representative to congress. The western states now send 46. In 1850, (regulations continuing the same,) they will send 268. The northern, middle, and southern states now send 170. According to the best calculations that have been made, the increase of those three divisions will not entitle them to 268 representatives. Electors for president and vice president are chosen on the same principle. Thus in little more than twenty years, we shall govern the United States, and in thirty years the power of the western states will be overwhelming. While this generation is alive, the government of the United States will be just what the western states are disposed to make it. At the contemplated period, the mi. litary force of the western states will be greater than the emperor of Russiacan bring into the field. How important that science and virtue should shed their light over this great valley of the Missis sippi, and prepare our citizens to place such men at the heads of department as shall save the nationfrom political ship-

selves with the minister in France, | imal chanced to die in the very midst of | the most desert wilderness, in less than half an hour there was seen, high in the zenith, a number of minute objects descending in spiral wheels, and increasing in visible magnitude at every revolution. These are soon discovered to be a flight of vultures, which must have observed from a height, viewless to the human eye, the dropping of the animal immediately marked out for prey.

> Henderson, the celebrated actor, used to assert the following to be a fact: and in this he was confirmed by his brother. When his brother was ten and he no more than eight years of age, their well being depended upon the life of their mother. She was afflicted with a violent nervous disorder, which had sunk her into a deep melancholy. While suffering under this, she one morning left her house and children, at Newport Pagnell, who waited her return with impattence. Night approached, but their parent did not return. Full of terror the two boys went in search of her, Ignorant what course to take, they wandered until midnight about the pla ces where she used to walk; but wandered without success; they agreed to return home, but neither of them knew the way. Fatigued, alarmed, distressed they sat down on a bank to weep; when they observed at some distance a luminous appearance, and supposing it to be a candle in some friendly habitation, hastily directed their steps towards it As they moved the light moved also, and glided from field to field for a considerable time. At length it vanished on the side of a large piece of water. On the margin they found their mother in a state from which she was roused by the presence and tears of her chil-

Method of Dissipating Storms. It is not uncommon at sea, when dan per is threatened from a water spout, to ire a broad side at themselves. In the Macon, nais, in France, they sometimes make use of a similar expedient, to dissipate destructive storms of bail or rain by explosion of gunpowder. This ex-Marquis de Cheviers, a retired na a officer, who had got the hint at sea, by observing the effect which dischar ges of ordnance produced upon the mosphere. It was found so beneficial, that for several years an annual appropriation of 1600 bs. of gunpowder was made for that purpose.

CANCER.

Mr. Thomas Lyrrell, of Missouri, advertises that a cancer upon his nose which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and the ablest surgeons in the western country, had been cured in the following mun per. He was recommended to use a strong potash, made of the ley of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistence of molasses, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards cover this with a plaster of tar, which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberances remain in the wound, apply more potash to them, and the plaster again, until they all disappear; after which, heal the wound with any common salve.' Cautery and the knile had previously been used in vain. This treatment effected a speedy and perfect cure.

Remarkable Accident.

Mr. Thomas M'Clentick, of Ware llage, (Mais.) last week became the ictim of a most singular accident. Being engaged in conversation with a friend in a store, he raised his foot to rest it upon a low platform, where scythe lately sharpened had been just placed against the wall in a leaning pr. sition. Unfortunately his foot came in contact with the projecting heel of the scythe; the instrument was thus thrown forward, and in descending, the point passed across the throat, making a deep cut, and completely severing the jugu lar vein. Medical aid was procured, but proved ineffectual, and the unfortunate man survived this remarkable ac. cident but a short time.

The Criterion .- A cobler at Levden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the university, was asked if he understood Latin. " No," replied the artist, " but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How?" inquired his friend. "Wby, by seeing who is angry first."

THE BURIAL.

There was joy on earth—the twittering swallow, as it darted along in sunshine and shade, heeded not the bitter wailings of affliction and distress—the wild bird in its noiseless flight, softly silent as falls the snow flake, seemed unmindful of wo, as it flashed its wing across the vision, like a thought of a dream during the hushed bour of midnight, and vanished as suddenly. To me the sight of their joyous telicity brought no gladness—the sounds of their mirth fell cold upon the heart—it sweet disposition, her eagerness to Spain, (Mr. Jay.) and their minister The Vulture's Power of Sight.

Spain, (Mr. Jay.) and their minister The Vulture's Power of Sight.

Seemed but bitter mockery; and spake please her benefactress in all of in Holland, (Mr. Adams.) to propose Professor Lichenstein remarked when of days departed. The bright and travelling in South Africs, that if an and laughing skies seemed insensible that

they were smiling over ruin and decay; that one of hope's fairest sweetest flowers, had drooped and died, and that now-even now-was to be laid in the earth's cold bosom.

I had seen the child in its guile-

less beauty, when it was a thing all glowing with health, innocence and joy—I had seen it folded in the arms of her that bore it in all the overwhelming fondness of a mother's love. But now her first born blessing-her first, last, and only one, slept-not on the soft bosom of a mother's tenderness-but with the quiet dead! Death! Death! how lovely canst thou be! Though pale and lifeless, it wore a smile, passionless and pure as the cherub of immortality—it had nothing of the corpse about it, but its whiteness—nothing of the grave, but its stillness. So beautiful it seemed like the sportive lamb, decked with a flowery garland for the sacrifice. I could fain have lain down by her side in the cold bosom of our common mother, in the dark and silent valley.

Thou weepest, childless mother_ ah! well thou may'st-the Son of God wept at the tomb of his friend-and thou mournest thy first born. Hard is it for thee to lay the lovely one low in the damp earth-beneath the clods of the valley; hard is it to reflect that this thy child of peerless beauty, will never more raise its rosy lips to thine, in all the fondness of childhood's warm affection. Ah! these are recollections that weigh upon the soul, even to overpowering. Memory tells thee thou art desolate-it tells too, of playful smiles-of a thousand soft and winning ways that twine around the mother's bosomit tells of the sweet wild throbbings. of unspeakable bliss, that were thine when softly soothing it to slumber and repose. Now, the foliage of the cypress will be its shelter, and the narrow house its abiding place-the nursery will no more resound with its gladsome mirth-the cradle in which it had so often reposed in qui-et is now desolate. Thou weepest, childless mother.

The last look. The time is come when she may gaze once more upon her sleeping boy, ere the pall is set. tled upon his lifeless brow. Oh! the bitter agony of the moment-one long burning kiss upon his marble forehead, and he is shut from her view. In the fulness of her grief she says,

No more my baby shalt thou lie With drowsy smile, and half shut eye, Pillowed upon thy mother's breast, Serenely sinking into rest.

For God hath laid thee down to sleep, Like a pure pearl beneath the deep! Look abroad, fond mother, upon the ways of sinful men, and repine no

more that God bath made thy child and angel in the regions of bliss. Now his song mingles with the thanksgivings of the blest, sanctified, safe, and secure from the stormy blasts of iniquity, with him who is from everlasting! * *
The long train of weeping friends

gathered round a fresh dug grave. The coffin was lowered into its final resting place, in the vale of solitude and silence-the spirit of him who was so lovely here had long ere this, crossed the dark waters-and is safely landed upon the flowery coasts of a word of fadeless bloom.

Time may retrieve every thingbut nothing can retrieve time.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Colonel Hugh Munhollan on the 29th of August, 1825, to Richard Woods, since deceased, to secure to John Woods, also deceased, certain sums of money, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 22d day of September next, at the Court-House in the town of Hillsborough,

A Valuable Negro Man, as the property of said Munhollan. Such title will be made as is vested in me, as administra tor of said Richard Woods, deceased.

James Mebane, Admir. August 26.

TRUST SALE. By virtue of a deed of trust made to us by John Strond, to score the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, for teady money, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 22d day of September, a certain

Tract of Land, whereon Fielding Strond now lives, containing

on the waters of Phill's creek, adjoining the lands of Frank Barbee, Jesse Nevils, and other

James Webb, John A. Mebane, August 26.

A NEW and well finished OX-CART, with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Ap-ply to

G. M. Johnston.